

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Further Details About the Arrested Agitators.

DAVITT, KILLEN, DALY

Views of the London and Dublin Newspapers.

EXCITING PROCLAMATIONS.

Landlords Preparing to Act on the Defensive.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1879.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Wednesday night last Thomas Clagherty, a farmer residing at Monasterodan, near Ballaghaderreen, county Sligo, was dragged out of bed by a party of twenty men with their faces disguised. Having blindfolded their victim they took him about fifty yards from the house, cut off a piece of his right ear, beat him unmercifully with a piece of bush, took away his gun and there left him. He alleges the cause of the outrage to be that he had paid his rent before it was due. His landlord is Mr. McDermott, Q. C.

ACTION OF THE LANDLORDS.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—"The government are placed in possession of much information by landlords in connection with the rent agitation in Ireland, which for obvious reasons the landlords cannot make public. These statements show that many tenants who are in position to pay their rents and are willing to pay are kept from doing so by fear of outrage from others who cannot or will not pay. It is understood that a large number of processes of ejectment have been and will be applied for. While it is feared that the execution of these processes will produce some difficulty, it is believed that if they are administered only in cases where there is no want of ability to pay, and if time for payment is given to others, the agitation will be much reduced."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

All the London journals of yesterday approve of the arrests except the *Daily News*, which makes them the occasion for a violent partisan attack. The *Dublin Irish Times* blames the government for molesting the manner and manner agitators, who have nothing to lose by being made heroes. The government's action may revive Mr. Parnell's expiring influence. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* says the arrests are unconstitutional, an act of arbitrary power intended to paralyze the land agitation by terrorism. The *Dublin Daily Express* applauds the action of the government.

MASS MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

At a home rule conference in London last night it was resolved to hold a mass meeting of the Irish inhabitants of London and all sympathizers with Ireland, in Hyde Park, not later than the 30th inst., to protest against the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Daly. All of the home rule members of Parliament resident in London will be invited to attend. The Irish organizations in Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham and Glasgow have determined to make public protests. At meetings of the home rule organizations in North London, Southwark and Greenwich to-night it was resolved to assist the promoters of the land agitation. Several subscriptions were handed in at the home rule offices. Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell will be invited to attend the Hyde Park demonstration if his engagements will permit. Mr. Parnell had deferred his visit to the United States in consequence of rumors reaching him of the intended action of the government, and the present crisis will delay his journey still further.

WHY THE MEN WERE ARRESTED.

There are various versions as to the reason for the arrests. One paper says:—"The speeches for which Michael Davitt and James Bryce Killen were arrested in Dublin, and James Daly, editor of the *Connaught Telegraph*, in Castlebar, were made at a meeting on the 2d inst. at Gurteen, county Sligo." The *Dublin* correspondent of the *London Globe* says:—"It is believed here that the arrests of Messrs. Davitt, Killen and Daly are in reality due to a notice published recently calling on the men of Mayo to meet on Saturday to protest against the threatened eviction of a farmer. The document apparently hinted at resistance to the law." It is stated that the prisoners Davitt, Killen and Daly will be indicted for conspiracy as well as sedition. It is also stated that Mr. Parnell's language at the land meetings will be brought before the House of Commons with a view to silencing him in the House.

PROCLAMATIONS IN MAYO.

The following placard has been posted in several places in the county Mayo:—"TO THE PEOPLE OF MAYO:—"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The hour of trial is come. Your leaders are arrested. Davitt and Daly are in prison. You know your duty. Will you do it! Yes, you will. Balla is the place of meeting and Saturday is the day. Come in your thousands and show the government and the world that your rights you will maintain. To the rescue in the nightness of your numbers! Land and liberty. God save the people! Balla, Balla; Saturday next, Saturday next."

The constabulary is under arms day and night in many towns in Ireland.

[Copies of the following notice to pay no rent have been extensively posted up in various places in county Mayo:—"Reduction or no rent—Let no tenant dare to disobey this notice. Parnell's advice must be obeyed. Woe to him who does not do so. We're unable to pay the rents of former years; we won't pay them. We care not what may follow. Reduction or no rent. This is our cry. Ring it out high. Down, rack rents, down! We know our rights, and shall maintain them. Reduction, or no rent. That's our cry. Take heed all." This notice is signed "Justice." The police authorities use all their efforts to discover the originators of this notice, but their endeavors were futile.]

GENERAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is intended to issue another address to the Irish abroad calling for money to defend all whom the government may prosecute and to maintain the agitation. It is believed that Irish affairs were the sub-

ject of the deliberation of the last Cabinet council.

The news of the arrest of Mr. Davitt has caused much agitation among the large Irish population of Dundee, Scotland, whom he intended to address on Sunday, but as yet there has been no disturbance there.

A despatch from Dublin yesterday afternoon says it is believed that it will be almost impossible to sustain indictments for sedition against the persons recently arrested there.

An indignation meeting of Irish residents of Manchester, to denounce the arrests of Messrs. Davitt, Killen and Daly in Ireland, is to be held—probably on Sunday next.

A special meeting of the county magistrates of Sligo has been convened for Saturday to consider a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant to largely augment the county constabulary. The Liverpool home rulers do not intend to hold a meeting at present, but will wait and see what turn matters take. Mr. Forwood, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, has received a letter threatening him with death if he speaks against the Irish at any public meeting.

SEVERE STORM IN EUROPE.

WINTER GALES AND SNOW SQUALLS ALONG THE

BRITISH COASTS—SHIPPING GREATLY DAMAGED—A HERALD PREDICTION FULFILLED.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1879.

The cable warning received from the HERALD Weather Bureau on the 17th to the effect that stormy weather would prevail over the British Islands until after the 20th, and that numerous centres of disturbance would pass over during that time, was fulfilled as to the continuance of disturbed meteorological conditions over the northern portion of these islands during the time stated. Several small disturbances were reported as passing eastward since the 16th, but none of them proved to be very severe. Last night, however, a large storm was noticed approaching our western coasts, and to-day it has been raging over the United Kingdom. The temperature is very low. A sharp fall of snow was experienced in this metropolis to-day. Snow and sleet showers prevailed along the eastern and southeastern coasts and the weather has been unusually wintry, with moderate gales on our eastern and southern coasts. A storm of extraordinary violence is raging along the northeast coast of Scotland. To-day an immense number of wind bound vessels had to run for shelter in the Frith of Forth. In the course of a few hours over one hundred and fifty vessels, some of which were stripped of their canvas, reached various roadsides for shelter from the tempest. The reports received at the Meteorological Office indicate that the storm has not yet passed away, although the barometer is rising.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY FRIENDS AGAIN—YAKOUB

KHAN WAITING FOR THE VERDICT—GAMBETTA'S FLAG OF TRUCE—EMPEROR EUGENE'S MOTHER—KING JOHN OF ARYSSINIA—MARTIAL LAW AT BERLIN.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1879.

Prince Lobanoff has left Constantinople. Snow was falling in London at ten A. M. yesterday.

The czar will return to St. Petersburg on the 4th of December.

Baron Lasser, the distinguished Austrian liberal politician, is dead.

The *Standard's* despatch from Rome contradicts the report that the Queen of Italy is seriously ill.

Elliott, the earman, writes to the *Sportman* saying that if he defeats Boyd he will row with Hamlin in England.

Park Hall, near Evesham, the seat of the Earl of Yarmouth, has been burned. Some estimates make the loss £160,000.

Herr von Schelling, Under-Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, has been appointed Imperial Secretary of the Department of Justice.

The Countess Dowager of Montijo, mother of ex-Empress Eugénie of France, has fallen seriously ill. The ex-Empress has started for Madrid.

The iron steamer *Pallas*, from Copenhagen bound to Amsterdam, is believed to have foundered off Heimskehr. Thirty persons are supposed to have perished.

The *Posen Gazette* declares that it has local information refuting the reiterated declarations of the *Cologne Gazette* that Russian troops are massed on the Prussian frontier.

Lord Salisbury came to London from Hatfield yesterday, and held interviews with Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, and Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador.

The *New Berlin* despatch says:—"The state of siege which has existed here for a year will be renewed on the 25th inst. for another year, as the government does not think the social democracy has been uprooted."

The majority of the technical commission for determining the site for a new bridge across the Danube are favorable to the Roumanian claim to include the fort of Arab-Tabia, one of the principal defenses of Silistria, within Roumanian territory.

The *Standard* says:—"We hear that Her Majesty's ship *Egeria* has been ashore near Pakhoi, where she was sent to protect British interests. A considerable portion of her false keel was wrenched off and she will have to be docked for repairs."

The *Paris République Française* warmly defends M. Waddington, the President of the Council, against an attack of the *Nouvelle Revue*. This defense of M. Waddington by the organ of M. Gambetta is attributed to the rapprochement lately established between MM. Gambetta, Grévy and Waddington.

THE CUBAN ABOLITION BILL.

It is expected that the report of the committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in the island of Cuba will be read in the Spanish Senate to-day.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

A Cabinet Council, presided over by King Alfonso, has determined that the marriage of the King with the Archduchess Marie Christine, of Austria, shall be solemnized on the morning of the 29th of the present month. The Court festivities will be on a splendid scale, including receptions, processions, gala performances at the public places of amusements, banquets, bull fights and national dances. President Grévy and Premier Waddington called upon the Princess Marie Christine at Paris yesterday.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The *Times' Constantinople* correspondent says it is confidently asserted in official circles that cordial relations between England and Turkey have been completely re-established.

EGYPT AND ARYSSINIA.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs as follows:—"A meeting of the Ministers was held to-day under the presidency of

the Khedive to discuss the despatches received from General Gordon. The King of Abyssinia demands that his right to Soudan and Nubia be acknowledged, and also that he be paid £2,000,000 sterling. He refuses to make any other treaty. The Mussulman chiefs and other tribes, numbering 30,000, revolted against the King of Abyssinia. The rebels stopped General Gordon's passage and Gordon asked for reinforcements and that a corvette be sent to Massowah. The government complied with these requests.

THE CABLE MESSAGE.

A despatch from Kabul to the *Times* says:—"The inquiry into the conduct of the ex-Ameer, Yakoub Khan, and his Ministers, in connection with the massacre of the British Embassy has terminated, and the report of the Commission of Inquiry has been forwarded to the Viceroy of India. Nothing has transpired to alter the unfavorable opinions hitherto current regarding the Ameer's course of action. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that five more Afghan regiments from Turkestan have arrived near Kabul, and will disband and go to their homes. Probably the remaining regiments of Cabulites in Turkestan will follow this example, as they have no prospect of pay."

RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* says:—"Disturbances have occurred among the students of the St. Petersburg University recently, resulting in several arrests and in the closing of the library by order of the Governor General. The statements in regard to the origin of the disturbances are conflicting."

LABOURERS CHECKMATED.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday Lord Chief Justice Cockburn delivered judgment refusing the application of Mr. Labouchere, of Paris, for a mandamus to compel Sir Robert Gordon, magistrate, to hear further evidence in justification of the alleged libel against Mr. Henry L. Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*. The Chief Justice said the attempt to have the Court prescribe to the magistrate what evidence he should receive or reject was certainly anomalous. The Court, he said, had no authority in that form to do any such thing, and it ought not to hesitate a moment to discharge the rule nisi.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH IN QUEBEC.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1879.

The election in the province of Quebec, which took place yesterday, resulted in a victory for the conservatives, thus finally breaking the deadlock in the machinery of the government, which has had a vexatious existence of more than a month. The members of Parliament chosen are to take the places of those who were recently promoted to positions in the Ministry.

CUBA.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1879.

DEATH OF NUNEZ, THE INSURGENT CHIEF—RUMORS OF AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1879.

The Mayor of Cienfuegos has telegraphed that an official despatch from Santa Clara announces that the troops of the battalion called "Pizarro" have killed the insurgent chief Nunez, and have made prisoner one other chief, name unknown. Nunez belonged to Sagua. He was some time ago brought a prisoner to Havana, accused of conspiracy, and ordered sent to Spain by the Governor General. His departure was deferred through the entreaties of his father, who gave him the word of honor that his son would not again meddle in politics. Nunez was set at liberty, but a few days afterwards, disregarding the promise made for him, he went into the insurrection. Nunez was a chief in the last insurrection, during which he fired his own father's pistol.

It is reported that a cavalry volunteer regiment of Camagüey has had a severe encounter with a body of insurgents led by Carrillo. It appears that the country people of Guinivillas and Santa Clara remain undisturbed. Instead of flying to the cities, as they did during the last insurrection, they are now helping the authorities. If public spirit remains as confident as now, the fear of an increase of the importance of the insurrection will only lessen.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1879.

A BILL TO MAKE GENERAL GRANT CAPTAIN GENERAL IN THE ARMY.

A bill has been drawn and will be introduced at the very first opportunity after Congress assembles restoring General U. S. Grant to the position he resigned when he became President in 1869. Whether the title will be Captain General or some other distinctive military title is to be determined before the meeting of Congress. The Southern members who have been thus far consulted are, without exception, in favor of the measure. As fast as they arrive in Washington they are visited and their approval of the bill solicited. Not one has yet refused to agree to a suspension of the rules, that the bill may be put upon its passage on the day it is introduced. Besides the support of the Southern democratic members of the House it also has the support of the Republicans of this case, it is said, will depart from the rule made by himself of requiring members to give notice of their intention to ask for a suspension of the rules. The supporters of the bill say that they will be able to find out whether the Republicans are really friendly to General Grant personally or whether they merely want to use his name for political purposes.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1879.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION TO THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL AT THE CAPITOL.

The President and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception at the White House this evening to the members of the Army of the Cumberland and their personal friends, together with the officers and privates of the local and visiting military companies who have acted as escort for the society during the past two days in Washington. The reception took place in the East Room, which was specially decorated for the occasion with a profusion of plants and flowers. A full length portrait of General Thomas occupied a conspicuous place. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and Mrs. Hayes was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Stanley Matthews and the Misses Evans, Schurz and Thompson.

Among the other distinguished persons in the company were Generals Sherman, Schofield and McWells and the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward. The reception was of quite an informal nature, and characterized by much cordiality. Most of the guests were ordinary walking costumes, and they were all introduced individually to the President and Mrs. Hayes.

The promenade concert and ball given by the citizens of Washington, in honor of the Army of the Cumberland visitors, took place at the Capitol after the President's reception had ended, about ten o'clock. It was attended by nearly all the participants in the reception and by thousands of others, the holders of invitations issued by the local committee of arrangements.

The crowd was so great in the rotunda, as well as in the old hall of the House of Representatives and all the corridors of the main floor of the Capitol that dancing was practically out of the question for an hour or two after the ball commenced, and the rain promenade music interspersed between the dances and the military bands from West Point, Columbia, and the Second and Third regiments of Artillery.

The music and the superb surroundings eventually all made an affair enjoyable despite the crush and the fact that the beautiful fire screen caused the Capitol continued thronged until after midnight.

THE PRESIDENT'S LADY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1879.

Mrs. President Hayes has accepted an invitation to visit the fair in aid of the Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now being held in this city. During her sojourn here she will be the guest of Mrs. Bishop Simpson, and on the occasion of her visit to the fair will be presented with a beautiful fire screen caused by the flames of black smoke.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

TOLEABLY CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE STEAMER SEEN BY THE WHALERS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN WAS THE JEANETTE—WHAT THE MATE OF THE SEA BREEZE AND CAPTAIN MELLON AND JENNISON SAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1879.

As there has been some doubt expressed whether the steamer seen near Herald Island in the Arctic Ocean by the whaling fleet was really the Jeannette, I endeavored to-day to set the question at rest. I invited J. T. Thurman, mate of the whaling vessel, to a photographic gallery, where I could place before him a good picture of the Jeannette, as she passed out of this bay on the 6th of July last. I then asked if that was the steamer seen by him on the 21 and 23 of September last. Mr. Thurman looked very attentively for some time at the photograph and was cautious in his answer. Some men might at the first glance have mistaken "that's her," but he had seen, evidently bringing back to memory what he had seen in the frozen sea in the winter and comparing it with the representation of the vessel before him in holiday attire, surrounded with steamers and yachts, flying their bunting and streamers in all the glory of national rejoicing. When he was through with his examination and reflections he said, "That looks like the steamer. She was bark rigged, and when I saw her she had all sail out, all her head sails, foretop, mainmast, gallantmast and spanker. I could not see the body of the steamer, as ice was intervening between the steamer and the bark, which, from my point of view, seemed to be as high as the steamer's rails. When I first saw her she was in latitude 69 deg. 40 min. north, longitude about 175 deg. west."

HOW THE STEAMER WAS SEEN.

In consulting the account given by the captain of the Sea Breeze I noticed the first mention of the Jeannette was September 3, while I had before telegraphed the Herald that it was the day previous. Remarking the discrepancy to Mr. Thurman, he corrected me thus:—"Our days are from meridian to meridian. What would have been a landmark's Tuesday evening, September 2, was the whaler's early part of Sept. 3." From the log of that date he read:—"Five breezes from south; steering from west to north-east; six P. M. got around point of ice, Sea Breeze steering north-west; in mid part sail came in sight to westward; was then about half-past nine o'clock; we laid about during night; thought in morning from appearance of sail she had done like-wise; about four o'clock we seemed only a few miles distant, and discovered it was a steamer and doubtless the Jeannette; we hauled up north-east and north, making the point of the western ice, the steamer being still further ahead of us; between seven and eight o'clock, wind freshened from south, with fog and squalls, so that the steamer was lost from our view for an hour or so, then placed suddenly in sight again; hauled up north-east and north, making the point of the western ice, the steamer being still further ahead of us; between seven and eight o'clock, wind freshened from south, with fog and squalls, so that the steamer was lost from our view for an hour or so, then placed suddenly in sight again; hauled up north-east and north, making the point of the western ice, the steamer being still further ahead of us; 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